

Penalties on Rhine Assailed In Reichstag

Opposition Leaders Demand Allies Lift Sanctions Imposed to Bring Germany to Terms; Threats Made

Rosen Aids Government

Declares Britain and Italy Oppose the French Policy of Continuing Restrictions

By Wireless to The Tribune

Berlin, July 1.—Opposition leaders in the Reichstag to-day forced a discussion on the floor of their demands for the withdrawal of the penalties inflicted by the Allies on the Rhine two months ago to bring Germany to terms.

Foreign Minister Rosen, in his maiden speech, defended the government's course and pointed out that the Chancellor was doing all in his power through diplomatic channels to induce the Allies to lift the sanctions. He brought out that Great Britain and Italy were opposed to the French policy of continuing the penalties.

The big gun of the battle for the opposition was fired by Deputy Zapp, of the German People's party, who, in a speech of 45 minutes, did not on the chief point at issue—the economic and political damage done to Germany by the sanctions—went off into a discussion of what individual Frenchmen and German newspapers thought about the penalties, and led up to the charge that France was pursuing a policy that meant her annexation of the left bank of the Rhine. Herr Zapp went as far back as the seventeenth century to support his assertions, and made accusations against France similar to those heretofore always directed at the architects of the invasion of Belgium and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Would Force Evacuation
Herr Zapp threatened many dire things if the sanctions were not immediately lifted. He demanded aggressive action on the part of the government to force France to evacuate the Rhineland.

Chancellor Wirth, who was on the government bench, smiled at this remark and shrugged his shoulders. Foreign Minister Rosen, replying to the interpellation, told the Reichstag that the government was doing all in its power to lift the sanctions, and he called the continued maintenance of the penalties as a violation of the Treaty of Versailles as well as of Germany's rights after she had accepted the Allied ultimatum. Pointing out the sharp differences between the attitudes of England and Italy, as expressed by Lord Curzon and Count Sforza, and that of France, as outlined by Premier Briand, Rosen said:

"We have followed in every way Lord Curzon's admonition to carry out our obligations under the terms of the ultimatum. Our readiness to find the best possible means of fulfilling our obligations to the victors has been clearly proved in the negotiations carried on by my colleague Dr. Rathenau (Minister of Reconstruction) in Wiesbaden."

Weakens Capacity to Pay
"We must, however, if we cannot rely on the other side's spirit of justice, in which one is sometimes compelled to doubt, appeal to their sense of practical reality. The other side must finally recognize the seriousness of placing a tremendous reparations burden on Germany and at the same time maintaining measures which aggravate and increasingly weaken Germany's capacity to pay."

"We don't want to give up hope that France, too, will come to realize that the lifting of the sanctions is not only a question of justice but also one of common sense as far as the interests of those who wish to see the fulfillment of the reparations payments are concerned."

Ship Slump Will Last 3 Years, Say Europeans

Kermit Roosevelt Sees No Market for Idle Wooden Vessels Abroad

Kermit Roosevelt, who returned yesterday on the Aquitania, said Europeans did not expect the shipping business to recover from its slump for three years. Except for the trade between Europe and South America, which was picking up fast, the supply of ships was far in advance of the demand, he said. He thought it almost impossible for the Shipping Board to dispose of its idle wooden vessels abroad.

Arthur Woods, former police commissioner, was another passenger. He had been abroad, he said, "to attend to a little work for the State Department." The French were showing good spirit in their efforts for rehabilitation, he said, but he thought that the Germans had settled down to work with even more determination, resolved again to advance Germany to the front rank among nations.

Marietta Joy, an actress, said that Dempsey was the favorite in Germany and that friends had given to her 1,000,000 marks (about \$15,000) to bet on the Rockefeller fight.

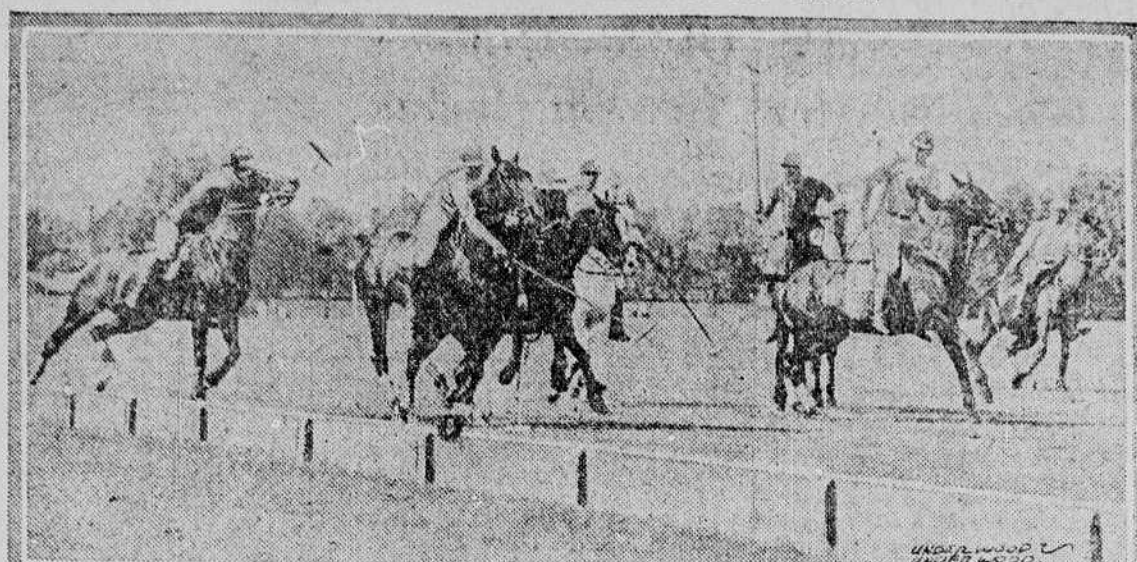
Dr. George E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller foundation, returned after making a survey of conditions in Brussels, where the foundation is to rebuild the medical school and hospital. Dr. Paul Hunter and Chick Evans, American golfers, also were on the Aquitania.

Hardings Senator's Guests
RANTAN, N. J., July 1.—President and Mrs. Harding arrived here to-day for a four-day Fourth of July vacation. They will be guests of Senator John S. Frelinghuysen at his summer home, known as The Hill.

2,500,000 Words Sent on Fight
ATLANTIC CITY, July 1.—Telegraph wires carried more than 2,500,000 words from this city on Dempsey-Carpentier fight preliminaries during the training period, according to estimates made yesterday by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

Kills Wife for Burglar
STREATOR, Ill., July 1.—Firing point blank at some one he thought to be a burglar, Daniel Kennedy, of Wenona, near here, turned on the light early to-day and found he had shot and fatally wounded his sixteen-year-old bride of seven months. She died a few hours later.

Scene in Great International Polo Match



This picture was taken at Hurlingham, England, just before the American team got the ball on a throw-in. The United States team won the first two games and the polo trophy.

Senate Votes War at End By 38 to 19

(Continued from page one)

view that no distinct treaty of peace was necessary. American claims could be secured and arranged through the treaty of commerce or there could be one or more additional treaties dealing with claims and other subjects, he contended. He declared his understanding was that Germany was "extremely anxious" to enter into a treaty and he thought the Allied nations would raise no obstacle.

Walsh Renews Objections
Senator Walsh of Montana, who opened the discussion, elaborated the objections which he stated to the resolution yesterday. He renewed his argument that under the resolution the negotiators of a treaty with Germany would be required to insist that all the property seized by the Alien Property Custodian should be held until the claims of all Americans who suffered damages at the hands of Germany were satisfied. This, he said, would include damages which might be claimed by those in the American army or navy, whereas the terms of the armistice contemplated demands against Germany for losses or damages incurred by civilians on the German side.

Senator Walsh talked at length on this point. He read from the book of Bernard M. Baruch, detailing the negotiations as to reparations at Paris, to show that the question of holding Germany responsible for damages to civilians only had been discussed at length at the time of the peace conference. Senator Walsh paid a tribute to Mr. Baruch as one of the men who accompanied President Wilson to Paris "who fully measured up to the requirements."

The claims brought out by Senator Walsh that the Americans at Paris stood on the terms of the armistice with respect to the sort of claims for losses or damages for which Germany would be held responsible and limited them to civilian losses or damages.

Underwood Charges Politics
Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, followed with a speech in which he charged the pending resolution as "merely political." He held the country would have been better off had the Treaty of Versailles been adopted. "I feel that this resolution is a surrender of our national honor and of national rights and of the rights of American citizens," said Senator Underwood.

The objections to the resolution raised by Senator Underwood were the one that the United States cannot "dictate a treaty as victor to vanquished" after it is passed. He held that after the resolution went into effect Germany would be on a par with this country in respect to making a treaty. He charged the supporters of the resolution with closing the doors to American citizens entering the courts of this country and having their claims against Germany adjudicated. He declared the doors were being closed to Americans claiming damages in the Lusitania case and that \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 in claims of Americans filed in the State Department would have to wait indefinitely.

Senator Pomeroy, of Ohio, Democrat, endorsed the position of Senator Walsh. He charged the resolution had its origin in politics, and if there was ever an excuse for it there was none to-day. He expressed regret that controversy had arisen between Woodrow Wilson and the Senate, and held there had been ample time for this administration to have presented the Treaty of Versailles with reservations or to have negotiated a new treaty.

Senator Shields of Tennessee, Democrat, one of the Democratic Senators who opposed the League of Nations, spoke of the peace resolution.

No Advantage Waived
He declared Germany was "shackled, helpless, its army gone, its navy gone," and that Germany would not have the "shadow of an advantage more after this resolution is passed than before it is passed."

Senator Jones, of New Mexico, and King spoke against the resolution.

Senator La Follette, just before the final vote, made a brief speech in which he said he would vote for the resolution because he wanted the state of war ended, but he served none that when the treaties with Germany and Austria came before the Senate he would not be bound by the reservations in the resolution with respect to property rights and claims for damages.

The time would come, he declared, when this government would have to repudiate the acts of the Alien Property Custodian or be dishonored.

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Lady Randolph Churchill Death Found Accidental

Son, Member of Cabinet, Testifies at Coroner's Inquest on Fatal Outcome of Fall

LONDON, July 1.—At an inquest held to-day on the body of Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York, a verdict was rendered of accidental death. The inquest aroused much interest, in view of the prominence of the deceased. The coroner sat without a jury.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, testified how his mother had met with an accident a month ago and her leg had been fractured. He was present at her death. Lady Frances Horner said the deceased had stayed with her at Mells, Frome, in Somerset, and described how her guest had fallen down stairs and badly fractured her leg above the ankle.

Commission to Fix Sum Due Norway For Seized Ships

Agreement for Mediation of Claims of \$15,000,000 Growing Out of U. S. Requisitions Is Reached

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Settlement of the claims of Norwegian subjects against the United States Shipping Board, growing out of the requisitioning by this government of a number of vessels being constructed in American shipyards during the war, is to be determined by a special arbitration commission, according to an agreement signed yesterday by Secretary Hughes and the Norwegian Minister.

The agreement was transmitted to-day by President Harding to the Senate for ratification. By its provisions a special board of arbiters, composed of one American, one Norwegian and one named and the various claims will be presented to the commission for settlement.

The claims were taken up by the Norwegian government diplomatically after the claimants and the Emergency Fleet Corporation had failed to agree. The two governments agreed that the claims could be properly adjudicated only by arbitration in conformity with the arbitration convention concluded between the United States and Norway in 1908.

The Norwegian claimants sought \$15,000,000 in payment for the vessels. The Shipping Board offered \$2,000,000, asserting that the original contract price of the ships was not greater than this sum. This offer was declined by the claimants, who contended that the real value of the vessels in trade was much higher.

The Shipping Board already has advanced to Norwegian subjects \$34,500,000 in payment of claims growing out of the seizure of Norwegian bottoms during the war, and the unpaid claim of \$15,000,000 is in addition to this amount.

Under the arbitration agreement, if ratified by the Senate, a prompt settlement is expected to be reached. The appointment of the American arbitrator will be made by the State Department and the Shipping Board as soon as the Senate acts.

Hylan Reappoints Judges McGeehan and McQuade Are Named for Full Terms

Mayor Hylan yesterday announced the appointment of City Magistrate John E. McGeehan, whose term expires in 1923, and Magistrate Francis McQuade, whose term expires in 1922, for a full term of ten years each to fill the places of Robert C. Ten Eyck, Republican, and Joseph S. Schwab, Democrat, whose terms have expired. Magistrate McGeehan is now acting Chief Magistrate while Chief Magistrate William McCadoo is on his vacation.

The Mayor appointed Peter A. Hattling, of 340 East 140th Street, Bronx, to fill the unexpired term of Magistrate McGeehan. Mr. Hattling is an Assistant District Attorney of the Bronx. Moses R. Ryttenberg, an Assistant District Attorney of New York County, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Magistrate McQuade. The salary is \$8,000.

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NEWARK TRENTON NEW YORK STAMFORD BROOKLYN POUGHKEEPSIE

World Waits Budget Effort, Harding Says

(Continued from page one)

ington at this time told me that his own country had already cabled him to keep close watch on every step of our budget enterprise and report to his country. I take it that perhaps habits and practices of extravagance in governmental expenditures are not peculiar to the United States of America and the whole world would like to profit by our example. I have come this morning just to help establish the liaison and to assure you that the Executive is intensely interested in this enterprise under the command of General Dawes. I want you to give it your earnest support and know that as far as the Executive can return it I promise you the assurance of appreciation."

Dawes's Regulations
The budget regulations as laid down by General Dawes consist briefly of the following:

The budget office for each department or independent establishment will secure from the head of each bureau or branch thereof responsible for the obligation of applications, an estimate of the portion of the funds available for the fiscal year 1922, the expenditure of which is indispensable in carrying on the activities of such bureau or branch, and the resulting balance which may be saved under each application, and will submit such estimates to the head of his department or establishment for approval or modification.

The estimated savings under the several appropriations will be submitted by the Director of the Budget to the President for his approval, and upon such approval the balances thus saved will be designated as a "general reserve" and will be so carried under their respective appropriation titles on the records of the Director of the Budget and of the department or independent establishment.

The amount approved by the President for expenditure under an application title shall be considered as the maximum available for obligation during the fiscal year. The estimates of expenditures, once approved, will be subject to further study and revision during the course of the fiscal year and all possible additional savings therefrom will be effected.

Millerand Praises Wallace Says U. S. Ambassador Was Steady Influence

PARIS, July 1.—Hugh C. Wallace, the retiring American Ambassador, to-day took leave of his colleagues in the diplomatic corps from South and Central America at a luncheon given in his honor by Manuel de Peralta, the Minister for Costa Rica.

President Millerand, at the conclusion of a luncheon tendered Mr. Wallace at the Elysée Palace Thursday, in proposing the retiring ambassador's health, said:

"I have sat with Mr. Wallace in the Supreme Council and in the Council of Ambassadors. I have known what has occurred since he left the bodies, and say that, by reason of his ability, his courage and his tact, he has been a great steady influence in European affairs."

In concluding his toast the President said:

"No ambassador has left so deep an impression in Paris for generations."

Morgan Resumes Old Post Postoffice Employees Pledge Help to Promote Service

Edward M. Morgan, reappointed postmaster of New York by President Harding, took the oath of office yesterday. After greeting various department chiefs, who called to see him, and a number of postmen, he took up the duties of his office.

"The most gratifying thing in getting back after being out for four years," said Postmaster Morgan, "is receiving congratulations from members of the force, the old one with whom I was associated for years, and the new ones in the service. It pleased me to have them assure me that they will aid me in making my administration a success."

Fordney Meets All Opposition To Tariff Bill

Ways and Means Chairman Shows Immediate Need of Measure to Relieve Slump in American Industry

Means Increase in Jobs

Pictures Dire Results of Invasion of United States by Foreign Producers

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Chairman Fordney of the House Committee on Ways and Means discussed to-day for the first time since the introduction of the new protective tariff bill the general purposes of the measure and the immediate aims of its various provisions. He also answered all the charges made in opposition to it by the Democratic party in Congress.

The key to the necessity for the higher rates on imports, Mr. Fordney showed, is in relieving the unemployment distress by protecting American industry and manufacturers from the constantly increasing flood of cheap labor products from Europe.

Mr. Fordney showed a new compilation of figures demonstrating the results of the invasion of the American markets by foreign producers. His table of comparisons is based on reports from more than 800 factories in the principal industries. It shows the total number of employees of these factories decreased from 1,400,000 in 1914 to 1,224,000 in the same period the total pay roll for the 800 plants declined from \$1,567,162 to \$1,810,527.

"These figures accurately reflect the trend of business and unemployment in general," Chairman Fordney said. "With the revival of production in Europe, American industries have suffered a severe blow. The United States has steadily increased. That there should be a readjustment after the war was inevitable, but the existence of an inadequate tariff law on our statute books, a law that does not protect American industries and does not guarantee the American market for American products, is making the effects of the readjustment doubly severe."

"The German ex-soldier is finding employment in his native land on the increase, while the American soldier is encountering more difficulty, as the days go by, in securing employment. I do not herald the bill, which is being presented by the Ways and Means committee, as a panacea for all national difficulties, but I do predict with great confidence that its effect upon American industry and upon American labor will be entirely beneficial."

Under existing rates many products from Germany, Japan and other countries are coming upon the American markets at far less than the American cost of production, with the inevitable result that American labor is being depressed.

Mr. Fordney, discussing the so-called American valuation feature of the bill, indicated that this reform, which means merely the assessment of ad valorem duties on domestic valuation rather than upon uncertain foreign values, has done much in the past to make ineffective some of the protection laws.

"The difficulties of securing accurate information in regard to values abroad have been recognized for many years," he said. He added that the result of the old system has often been undervaluation and fraudulent invoices of all kinds."

Representative Thomas A. Chandler, of Oklahoma, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, issued a statement saying that the inclusion in the tariff bill of the duties on petroleum and oils will mean a reduction in the price of gasoline to 15 cents a gallon.

Mr. Chandler declared the tariff on oils would raise about \$51,000,000, which would otherwise come from the pockets of the taxpayers. His statement was in answer to "some of the Democrats who are howling that the new tariff bill will enrich the interests at the expense of the people."

"For many months the Standard Oil Company has been trying to freeze out the independent companies, and the eleventh hour action of the Republican Ways and Means Committee will defeat this monopolistic attempt," he said.

"Correct information coming to me is that to-day there is a surplus of a billion gallons of gasoline in the United States and a surplus of 50,000,000 is being stored away every month. There is no excuse for the present high price of gasoline, in view of this great surplus, owned largely by the Standard Oil Company."

"This tariff on oil will mean that independent refiners can dispose of their subsidiary products, and thus be enabled to lower their price on gasoline and get enough revenue to run their plants. They ought to be able to adjust gasoline prices to about 15 cents a gallon."

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De Valera and Released Irish Leaders Confer

Griffith and MacNeill in Accord With Associates in Advising Chief To Meet the Envoys of Britain

Favor Centralized Rule

Ulsterites, However, Still Demand Separation Policy in Financial Program

Boy, Accused of Robbing Invalid Sister, Sentenced

Wm. Beck Given 18 Months to 7 Years; Two Who Aided Also Sent to Prison

Kales in the Camden Criminal Court to-day sentenced three young men who were convicted on a charge of participating in robbing Mrs. Hattie Hirstein, of Barrington, N. J., an invalid sister of one of the prisoners, last February. William Beck, Mrs. Hirstein's brother, was given an indeterminate sentence ranging from eight months to seven years; Charles Miller was sentenced from one to seven years, and Harry Brown was sent to the State Reformatory.

Assistant Prosecutor Burling said that on the night of February 1, while Mrs. Hirstein was ill and alone in her home, the three boys entered the house, and, through the leadership of Beck, who was the ringleader, they stole jewelry and money to the value of \$400 were taken, it was charged.

It was the sound of Beck's voice that developed the clue which led to the arrest of the trio. Brown was caught in Camden N. J., the night of the robbery, and it was on information given by him that the other two were arrested.

Dredgers Discover Auto In Bed of North River

Machine Identified by 1920 License Plate; New York Owner Notified

Excavators engaged in widening the channel of the Hudson River off West Thirtieth Street yesterday drew up their dredging machine from the river bed and recovered an automobile in the load of mud. The automobile squad and the marine division of the Police Department both were notified, and Detective Sergeant Edward Dillon, in charge of the automobile squad, and Detective Benjamin Chrystie made an investigation.

The automobile bore a 1920 New York State license No. 728-84, and the owner was found to be Ernest Danilewicz, of 132 West Forty-fifth Street. The machine was taken from the water sixty-five feet out from the pier head. Danilewicz was notified of the discovery. The car came to be lying on the river bottom has not been explained, but the police expect to clear this up when the owner appears to claim the automobile. The marine division arranged for the transportation of the machine to Pier A, North River, where it awaits the owner.

Rockefeller Tax Suit Up Judge Hand Hears Argument in \$292,678 Claim

Judge Learned Hand, sitting in his chambers in the Federal District Court, yesterday heard argument on a motion made by John D. Rockefeller for judgment on the pleadings in the government's income tax suit to collect \$292,678, alleged to be due by the millionaire on stock holdings since December 31, 1915.

Mr. Rockefeller, through his attorney, George W. Murray, disputed the claim, asking for a judgment on the pleadings.

The government contends that the sum involved should have been paid by Mr. Rockefeller in addition to the sum of \$705,881 which he paid for that year. The additional sum is alleged to be for the profits and income from 50,104 shares of the Illinois Pipe Line Company and 67,176 shares of the Prairie Pipe Line Company, which Mr. Rockefeller did not include in his return.

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Separate Sport Skirts of French pique, linen, cotton gabardine, novelty silks and flannel.

Formerly to \$45.....at \$10—\$15—\$25

Beach and Sport Wraps of knitted fabrics and brushed wool.

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Rock